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09/893,487	06/29/2001	Tomomi Yamanobe	32011-173478	6307

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EXAMINER

LEWIS, MONICA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2822	

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/893,487	Applicant(s) YAMANOBE, TOMOMI
	Examiner Monica Lewis	Art Unit 2822

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.

- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 June 2001.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 29 June 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2 .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the application filed June 29, 2001.

Specification

2. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 6-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is not clear what is meant by the following: a) "provided on the surface of the side" (See Claim 6). Claims 7-13 depend directly or indirectly from a rejected claim and are, therefore, also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph for the reasons set above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-13, as far as understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Cuchiaro et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,165,802).

In regards to claim 1, Cuchiaro et al. ("Cuchiaro") discloses the following:

- a) wiring layer structure connected to a first electrode (124) of a ferroelectric capacitor having first and second electrodes (124 and 120), comprising a main wiring layer (134) and a coating layer (126) on the outer periphery of this main wiring layer; and
- b) coating layer comprises a second material that is conductive and prevents infiltration into said main wiring layer of said substance (See Column 5 Lines 22-26).

In regards to claim 1, Cuchiaro fails to disclose the following:

- a) main wiring layer comprises a first material that reacts with a substance that infiltrates from the outside to this main wiring layer and produces a reducing agent.

However, the limitation of "produces a reducing agent" makes it a product by process claim. The MPEP § 2113, states, "Even though product -by[-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted).

A "*product by process*" claim is directed to the product *per se*, no matter how actually made, *In re Hirao and Sato et al.*, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also *In re Brown and Saffer*, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972); *In re Luck and Gainer*, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); *In re Fessmann*, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and *In re Marosi et al.*, 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product *per se* which must be determined in a "*product by, all of*" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether

claimed in "*product by process*" claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear.

In regards to claim 2, Cuchiaro discloses the following:

- a) first material is aluminum (Al) (See Column 5 Lines 45 and 46).

In regards to claim 3, Cuchiaro discloses the following:

- a) second material is titanium nitride (TiN) (See Column 5 Lines 22-26).

In regards to claim 4, Cuchiaro discloses the following:

- a) second material is titanium (Ti) (See Column 5 Lines 22-26).

In regards to claim 5, Cuchiaro discloses the following:

- a) second material is titanium nitride (TiN) and titanium (Ti) (See Column 5 Lines 22-26).

In regards to claim 6, Cuchiaro discloses the following:

- a) coating layer comprises a first coating part provided between said main wiring layer and said first electrode (See Figure 1); and

- b) a third coating part provided on side faces of said main wiring layer (See Figure 1).

In regards to claim 7, Cuchiaro discloses the following:

- a) first, second, and third coating parts are titanium nitride (TiN) films (See Column 5 Lines 22-26).

In regards to claim 8, Cuchiaro discloses the following:

- a) first and third coating parts are titanium nitride (TiN) films, and said second coating part is a built-up film composed of a titanium (Ti) film and a titanium nitride (TiN) film (See Column 5 Lines 22-26).

In regards to claim 9, Cuchiaro discloses the following:

a) first coating part is a titanium nitride (TiN) film, and wherein said second and third coating parts are built-up films composed of a titanium (Ti) film and a titanium nitride (TiN) film (See Column 5 Lines 22-26).

In regards to claim 10, Cuchiaro fails to disclose the following:

a) first coating part is a titanium nitride (TiN) sputtering film, and said second and third coating parts are TiN-CVD films.

However, the limitation of “titanium nitride (TiN) sputtering film, and said second and third coating parts are TiN-CVD films” makes it a product by process claim. The MPEP § 2113, states, “Even though product -by[-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process.” *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted).

A “*product by process*” claim is directed to the product *per se*, no matter how actually made, *In re Hirao and Sato et al.*, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also *In re Brown and Saffer*, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972); *In re Luck and Gainer*, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); *In re Fessmann*, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and *In re Marosi et al.*, 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product *per se* which must be determined in a “*product by, all of*” claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in “*product by process*” claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear.

In regards to claim 11, Cuchiaro fails to disclose the following:

a) first and second coating parts are TiN-sputtering films, and said third coating part is a TiN-CVD film.

However, the limitation of “TiN-sputtering films, and said third coating part is a TiN-CVD film” makes it a product by process claim. The MPEP § 2113, states, “Even though product -by[-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process.” *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted).

A “*product by process*” claim is directed to the product *per se*, no matter how actually made, *In re Hirao and Sato et al.*, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also *In re Brown and Saffer*, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972); *In re Luck and Gainer*, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); *In re Fessmann*, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and *In re Marosi et al.*, 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product *per se* which must be determined in a “*product by, all of*” claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in “*product by process*” claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear.

In regards to claim 12, Cuchiaro fails to disclose the following:

a) first coating part is a TiN-sputtering film, said second coating part is a built-up film composed of a Ti-sputtering film and a TiN-sputtering film, and said third coating part is a TiN-CVD film.

However, the limitation of “TiN-sputtering film, said second coating part is a built-up film composed of a Ti-sputtering film and a TiN-sputtering film, and said third coating part is a

"TiN-CVD film" makes it a product by process claim. The MPEP § 2113, states, "Even though product -by[-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted).

A "*product by process*" claim is directed to the product *per se*, no matter how actually made, *In re Hirao and Sato et al.*, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also *In re Brown and Saffer*, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972); *In re Luck and Gainer*, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); *In re Fessmann*, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and *In re Marosi et al.*, 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product *per se* which must be determined in a "*product by, all of*" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in "*product by process*" claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear.

In regards to claim 13, Cuchiaro fails to disclose the following:

a) first coating part is a TiN-sputtering film, said second coating part is a built-up film formed from a Ti-sputtering film and a TiN-sputtering film, and said third coating part is a built-up film formed from a Ti-CVD film and a TiN-CVD film.

However, the limitation of "TiN-sputtering film, said second coating part is a built-up film formed from a Ti-sputtering film and a TiN-sputtering film, and said third coating part is a built-up film formed from a Ti-CVD film and a TiN-CVD film" makes it a product by process claim. The MPEP § 2113, states, "Even though product -by[-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The

patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted).

A "*product by process*" claim is directed to the product *per se*, no matter how actually made, *In re Hirao and Sato et al.*, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also *In re Brown and Saffer*, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972); *In re Luck and Gainer*, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); *In re Fessmann*, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and *In re Marosi et al.*, 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product *per se* which must be determined in a "*product by, all of*" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in "*product by process*" claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear.

In regards to claim 14, Cuchiaro fails to disclose the following:

- a) substance infiltrating from the outside is either water (H_2O) or hydrogen (H_2).

However, the limitation of "substance infiltrating from the outside is either water (H_2O) or hydrogen (H_2)" makes it a product by process claim. The MPEP § 2113, states, "Even though product -by[-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted).

A "product by process" claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, *In re Hirao and Sato et al.*, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also *In re Brown and Saffer*, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972); *In re Luck and Gainer*, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); *In re Fessmann*, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and *In re Marosi et al.*, 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product per se which must be determined in a "product by, all of" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in "product by process" claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear.

In regards to claim 15, Cuchiaro fails to disclose the following:

- a) reducing agent is either hydrogen (H_2) or hydrogen radical (H^*).

However, the limitation of "reducing agent is either hydrogen (H_2) or hydrogen radical (H^*)" makes it a product by process claim. The MPEP § 2113, states, "Even though product - by[-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted).

A "product by process" claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, *In re Hirao and Sato et al.*, 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also *In re Brown and Saffer*, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972); *In re Luck and Gainer*, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); *In re Fessmann*, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and *In re Marosi et al.*,

218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product per se which must be determined in a "*product by, all of*" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in "*product by process*" claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear.

Conclusion

7. The following prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: a) Takenaka (U.S. Patent No. 5,475,248) discloses a conductive reaction preventing film; b) Watanabe et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,481,490) discloses ferroelectric memory; c) Nakamura (U.S. Patent No. 5,841,160) discloses a capacitor electrode; d) Katori et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,011,284) discloses a dielectric capacitor and nonvolatile memory; e) Torii et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,097,051) discloses a semiconductor device; f) Solayappan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,104,049) discloses a ferroelectric memory; g) Kushida et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,144,052) discloses a semiconductor device; h) Yamoto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,090,657) discloses a capacitor having ferroelectric film.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Monica Lewis whose telephone number is 703-305-3743. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl Whitehead, Jr. can be reached on 703-308-4940. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-308-7722 for regular and after final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this

application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.

ML

July 19, 2002

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